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TWO CENTS.

WRECKED ON A REEF

The Famous Old Kearsarge Foundered at Sea.

ADMIRAL STANTON'S FLAGSHIP

A Vessel Dispatched to Succor the Castaways.

OFFICERS AND CREW SAFE

The most famous ship of the naval service—the old corvette Kearsarge—has gone to the bottom. The story of her ending was told to Secretary Herbert in a brief table message which he received this morning from Lieut. Frederick Brainard, an officer of the vessel, dated at Colon. Lieut. Brainard reached Colon this morning, and Immediately sent the message to the Secretary, in substance as follows:

"Kearsarge sailed from Port au Prince, Hayti, January 30, for Bluefields, Nicaragua. Was wrecked on Roncador reed February 2. Officers and crew safe."

Roncador reef is only a little over 200 miles from the Mosquito coast of Central America. Between the coast and the reef ites Old Providence Island, only seventyfive or eighty miles to leeward of the reef. It is believed at the Navy Department that the officers and crew would be able to teach Old Providence without difficulty in tase they were in danger of their lives on the reef. It is believed that they would be in command of Commander Heyerman, prior tafe on the reef except in the event of to her departure from New York several fough wather. It is the impression also at weeks ago, for San Domingo, where a revthe department that the Kearsarge has not cone to pieces and may not do so for some time, unless rough weather comes up. The tides and current about the reef are, howiver, swift and dangerous.

Immediately upon receipt of the news of ble dispatch to Lieut. Brainard at Colon ordering him to charter a steamer and proteed at once to the relief of the shipwreck-

The Roncador reef is well known to mariners in those waters as a dangerous impediment to navigation. Efforts have been recently made & secure the erection of a lighthouse on this point. Some time ago when Warner Miller and officers of the Nicaragua Canal Company were on their way to Nicaragua they were wrecked on

Foundered at Night. It is conjectured that the Kearsarge went

aground on the reef at night and foundered. Lieut. Brainard seems to have got aboard a small boat and succeeded in getting to

command; Lieut. C. T. Forse, executive; Lieut. C. H. Lyman, navigator; Lieut. B. T. Walling; Lieut. (J. G.) John Hood; Ensign F. R. Brainard; Ensign H. G. Gates; Ensign T. P. Magruder; naval cadets, L. S. Thompson, T. S. Stitt, T. S. Borden, B. B. McCormick, W. Ball and D. Van H. Allen; passed assistant surgeon, Geo. P. Lumsden; assistant surgeon, H. W. Barnum; paymaster, Jas. A. Ring; chief engineer, B. C. Gowing; Lieut. C. L. A. lngate of the marine corps; pay clerk,

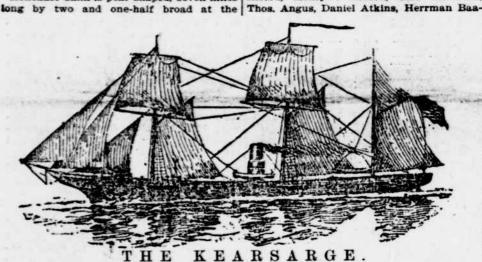
onathan Brooks. Lieut. Hood is well known here. He married the daughter of Pay Director Caswell. His wife is now in this city visiting Pay Director Caswell on Connecticut avenue. She has been informed of the safety of her husband.

Commander Heyerman's Bad Luck. Like Admiral Stanton, Commander Heyerman has had his misfortunes and was just about recovering from one when he met with the present one. His last trouble was in connection with the lighting of St. Mary's river, Mich., a few years ago. He lives at Detroit and was acting as inspector of lighthouses in that district, and with Col. Wm. Ludlow of the engineer corps, U. S. A., became involved in a controversy with the lighthouse board over the plan of lighting St. Mary's river. The correspondence became spirited and well nigh insubordinate on the part of Col. Ludlow and Commander Heyerman, and they were both suspended from duty. Both failed in their efforts at restoration, although great influence was exerted to that end. Commander Heyerman was subsequently assigned to inspection duty at New York and served there until about three months ago, when he was placed in command of the Kearsarge. She made short cruises between home ports and assisted at the trial of several new warships, while olution had started with an attempt to

assassinate President Hippolyte. The trouble was short-lived, and was over without the necessity of interference on the part of the Kearsarge. She then cruised around the islands in the vicinity the wreck the Navy Department sent a ca- until joined at Port au Prince by Admiral

Stanton. The scene of the wreck · is about 250 miles from Colon, and it will take the steamer City of Para a day at least to get there. There is no anxiety at the Navy Department over the safety of the castaways. There is plenty of provisions in the wreck of the Kearsarge, and the vessel is thought to be high and dry on the reef-in which case 't would also offer shelter. Old Providence Island is only seventy-five miles from Roncador, and could be reached easily in small boats, and if any were missed the Kearsarge's men could easily reach the main line of Mosquito coast.

The Crew of the Kearsarge. The following is a complete roster of the Colon in six days. The relief can reach enlisted men on board the Kearsarge: Samthe shipwrecked men in less time than that. uel E. Adonis, James S. Aitken, Robert J. Roncador bank is pear-shaped, seven miles Alford, Henry / iderson, Olaf Anderson,



southeast end and three and one-half miles der, Axel Baggeson, H. Bastian, Fred Beeacross at the middle. On the northwest ex- nok, Michael Brett, Harry Brodie, J. Burke, tremity there is a quay 600 yards long and C. Burlingame, J. Burnie, A. Cabral, A. 300 yards broad of sand and blocks of broken coral heaped into a wall about seven F. Conary, B. Cook, D. Costabel, R. Cronin, feet above the sea. On the south end are J. Dalzell, M. Davis, P. Decry, G. Debold, some bushes and three or four dwarf palm trees. Usually there is a fisherman's hut J. Duffee, J. Dugan, J. Edwards, S. Edon this end

Later in the afternoon Secretary Herbert received another telegram from Lieut. Brainard at Colon, saying that the mail steamer City of Para was available for charter for the rescue of the wrecked men, and it is supposed at the Navy Department that she is already on her way to Roncador reef. Lieut. Brainard was authorized to R. Kessler, F. Kimberly, H. King, L. Knight, charter the regular mail steamer and have her stop at the reef, or to use any other method of taking the men on the reef to a

place of safety without delay.

the famous old ship at Port au Prince and hoisted his flag on her at that point. Orders awaited him there to proceed at once to Eluefield, Nicaragua, to protect American

Peebles, R. Philipps, C. Irvine, J. Quin, J. Rains, T. Reynolds, J. Riley, A. Robins, J. Rodgers, F. Ryan, J. Saunders, C. Smith, J. Smith, J. P. Smith, J. Smith, J. Smith, J. Smith, J. Staples, W. Steel, F. Summers, S. Summers, to Eluefield, Nicaragua, to protect American to Bluefield, Nicaragua, to protect American J. Sv interests threatened by invasion of Nicaraguan territory by an Honduran army.

Admiral Stanton took no flag officers with him when he went to the Kearsarge, they having been left at Rio on the Newark when he was recalled from there.

The vessel, as stated, sailed from Port au Prince January 30 and met her fate three days later. Admiral Stanton seems to be the victim of untoward circumstances. He was ordered to take command of the South Atlantic station, and had been there but a few days when he made the mistake of saluting the insurgent admiral, Mello, for which he was summarily detached and subsequently rebuked by the department

for his "error of judgment." Next he was placed in command of the North Atlantic squadron, and had not been on that duty a week when he suffered the loss of his flagship. His responsibility for the accident is not known, but the to Kearsarge June 15. The former spelling whatever to do with it. The navigation of mander and his assistants, and the admiral never interferes in the matter. He directs the general movements of the flagship from place to place, but leaves the de-

Therefore, it would appear as though Com for the loss of the vessel and on him will

One of the first things to be done is to have an official investigation to determine the responsibility for the wreck, and a court of inquiry will be immediately and a so deeply as to force the necessity of batcourt of inquiry will be immediately con-tening down the hatches even in moderate retary of the Treasury shall issue treasury vened for that purpose.

The Officers of the Vessel. The officers of the Vessel.

The officers of the Kearsarge are follows: Commander O. F. Heyerman in boots."

In moderate weather I have been compelled to walk about the cabin on gratings and in rough weather in India rubber pealed, and all laws in conflict hereby repealed.

Cambridge, W. Carney, J. Clarke, A. Coffey, F. von Dohlern, J. Doran, H. Dorr, J.Drum, wards, K. Egan, J. Ellis, P. Feeney, W. Fewer, E. Fiser, R. Fillen, C. Forster, J. Gallon, E. Gatchell, J. Gerhardt, W. W. Gilchrist, H. Givens, et, W. Gorman, J. Gragen, Geltz, Gallet, W. Gorman, J. Gragen, Graham, W. Hall, J. Hallahan, A. Harju, Harrison, W. Harvey, P. Healey, J. ell, V. Heineken, P. Helntz, G. Hermann, L. Kreutziger, H. Christoffersen, R. Laigh, A. Lamont, F. Lawrence, J. Lewis, E. Lightfoot, A. Tindell, J. Linnehan, Z. Linton, A. Lombard, J. Lyons, P. Lyons, A. Malcolm, M. Maxwell, E. Mitchell, S. S. Admiral Stauton Aboard.

The Kearsarge was the flagship of the North Atlantic station, to the command of which Acting Rear Admiral Stanton was assigned a few short weeks ago. He joined the famous old ship at Port au Prince and the famous ol Staples, W. Steel, F. Summers, S. Summers, J. Sweeney, K. Svensson, K. Tanka, J. Tejada, R. Thornton, A. Tiedemann, T. Traynor, H. Tonssaint, W. Twichings, T. Warburton, A. Webb, D. Wendell, W. West, J. Whalen, J. Whalley, E. White, J. Williams, H. Wirtz, A. Woodruff, T. Yamagurki, O. Yohari, N. Yoshitake, H. Young.

The Vessel's History. The greatest day in the history of the Kearsarge was June 19, 1864, when she fought and conquered the confederate

cruiser Alabama. The Kearsarge was built at the Portsmouth navy yard, N. H., in 1861, and her machinery was constructed by Woodruff and Beach of Hartford, Conn. Lieut. Robert H. Woods of the naval war records

office, in an article descriptive of the wrecked vessel, says: "She belonged to the rame class of vessels as the Oneida, Tuscarora and Wachusett. On June 4, 1861, she was ordered to be called the Kearsage, which was changed may account for the wrong pronunciation a naval vessel rests entirely with her com- so often heard from old sailors, who speak of 'when I was on the Kersag.' The vessel's name is from the Indian name of a mountain in New Hampshire, whose sumship from place to place, but leaves the details of routes and the management of the ship entirely to the commanding officer.

Commander Heyerman's Responsibility.

Therefore it would appear as though Commander the most favorable forward and 14 feet 3 inches aft. Her maximum speed under the most favorable maximum speed under the most favorable. mit is solid grantte. The Kearsarge is a maximum speed under the most favorable mander Heyerman will be held responsible circumstances was 14 knots an hour, ordifor the loss of the vessel and on him will devolve the task of showing that the accident was unavoidable. He will look to the officers of the deck at the time of the deck at the deck at the time of the deck at officers of the deck at the time of the wreck for a complete explanation of the circumstances. Exactly who was at fault will not be known here until fuller details have been received.

The first few weeks out the Kearsarge showed that she possessed no distinguishing or superior qualities over her sister ships. At the end of the first three weeks' sea voyage, having encountered some very severe weather, her commander reported with her present weight of armament. vere weather, her commander reported "that with her present weight of armament she is only adapted to river and harbor de-fense. Her bulwarks and combings of

'In moderate weather I have been com-

the Democratic Clubs.

SESSIONS OPEN TODAY AT THE EBBITT

Mr. Benton McMillin Presides in Chairman Wilson's Absence.

AN EFFECTIVE ORGANIZATION

The executive committee of the National Association of Democratic Clubs, which was organized on July 4, 1888, for the purpose of aiding in the promotion of party success, met at the Ebbitt at noon today. The ions will be private. Chairman Wm. L. Wilson of the executive committee left at 11 o'clock today on a trip to the City of Mexico for rest and recreation after his arduous labors in connection with the preparation and passage of the tariff bill, and Benton McMillin of Tennessee presided. Chauncey F. Black of Pennsylvania, president of the association, and Lawrence Gardner of Washington, D. C., secretary,

were in attendance.

The members of the committee present were R.G. Monroe of N.Y., Thomas F. Lane of New Jersey, as proxy for George H. Lam-bert; H. Wells Rusk of Maryland, W. D. Bynum of Indiana, as proxy for A. T. Ankeny of Minnesota; Benton McMillin of Tennessee, C. C. Richards of Utah, L. H. Martin of Iowa, as successor to N. W. Mc-Ivor; John C. Black of Illinois, Henry Watterson of Kentucky, E. Chambers Smith, as proxy for J. S. Carr of North Carolina; W. proxy for J. S. Carr of North Carolina; W. A. Clarke of Montana, Jefferson M. Levy of Virginia, and M. D. Harter of Ohio. James Fenton of Washington is en route, but not yet arrived. The vacancy occasioned by the appointment of Patrick A. Collins of Massachusetts as consul to London has not been filled. Don M. Dickinson of Michigan and Massachusetts. of Michigan was expected to be present, but had not arrived in time for the opening ses-

The first meeting of the committee was called to order by Acting Chairman McMillin, and the session was devoted to hearing reports from the various state associations. The resignation of Governor Flower as treasurer of the national committee was laid before the committee.

The members present spoke encouraging-ly of the political outlook in their states, and the principal work of the committee will be to tender the association of demo-cratic clubs to the congressional campaign committee as a working auxiliary in the

History of the Association. In December, 1886, a committee was appointed by the Young Men's Democratic Club of the city of New York to submit a plan for promoting the formation and affiliation of similar clubs throughout the country. Subsequently the Young Men's Democratic Club of the city of Brooklyn, the Young Men's Democratic Club of Massachusetts and the Juneau Club of Milwau-kee joined with the New York club in an invitation to have the various democratic delegates from twenty-one clubs were present. At this conference a temporary or-ganization was effected and a general comganization was effected and a general com-mittee appointed to call a convention of clubs. A convention of this eld at Baltimore on July 4, 1888 at which 500 clubs were represented by about 2,400 delegates. A constitution was adopted and a permanent organization formed under the name of the National Association of Democratic Clubs.

Business and Speeches. The resignation of Roswell P. Flower as treasurer was read and accepted and Chas. J. Canda of New York was elected to fill the vacancy. A dispatch was received from John R. Malloney, president of the Andrew Jackson Association of Detroit, Mich., stating that that organization deenrollment in the national associa-The Jackson Association has a membership of over 800.

A dispatch asking for enrollment was received from the democratic club of Freeport, Ill. port, III.

The report of Secretary Gardner was read. The first speaker was Senator Wade Hampton and his topic was plans for organization in the south. He urged fraternity among the democratic clubs and

the creation of new ones in exposed locali-ties. Gov. Black spoke of club organiza-tion in general and of the great advan-Mr. E. Chandler Smith of North Carolina addressed the committee on the way things looked in the state of tar, and Mr. Richardson of Utah told about political matters in that territory, and incidentally said something about statehood and silver. Col. Clark of Montana also spoke and i is said showed a desire to say silvery things. Mr. William S. McKeen of New

Mr. Gardner's Views. In speaking with a Star man, Mr. Lawrence Gardner, secretary of the association, said: "We intend to push the work of orclub organization has been especially satisfactory, particularly in the south. It has proved a cheap and effective means of distributing literature. The committee has in preparation a book containing an account of the actions of both branches of Congress at the extra session and at the present one at the extra session and at the present one on the silver and tariff questions. The committee has received reports from the various state organizations, setting forth that if the Senate deal promptly with the tariff bill such action will have a beneficial effect on the industrial interests of the country. on the industrial interests of the country

THE NEW SILVER BILL.

Full Text of the Measure Over Which the House is Now Fighting. The full text of the silver bill over which

the present fight in the House is being

made is as follows: That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required to transfer to the several mints of the United States and caused to be coined into legal tender standard silver dollars, and into such minor silver coins as he may deem ad-visable, at least two millions of ounces per month of the silver bullion purchased under the provisions of the act entitled "An act directing the purchase of silver bullion the issue of treasury notes thereon

effect the provisions of this act is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Second. That after the passage of this act the Secretary of the Treasury is directed that whenever the treasury coin notes issued in accordance with the provisions of the said act of July fourteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety, or whenever the silver certificates issued by virtue of any act of Congress authorizing the issue of such cer-tificates on the deposit of silver dollars, are presented for redemption, to redeem such notes and certificates in either gold or sil-ver: Provided, That in case the amount of coined gold in the treasury exceeds the amount of the coined silver, the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem such notes and certificates in gold coin, but in case the silver coin in the treasury exceeds the amount of gold coin, such notes and certificates shall be redeemed in silver coin.

Third. That the Secretary of the Treasury authorized and directed to issue treasury coin notes in amount equal to the gain of seignlorage of the silver bullion purchased

Fourth. That upon the deposit in the coin notes to the nominal amount of such deposit, and all laws authorizing the issue rubber pealed, and an a hereby repealed.

POLITICAL LEADERS THE BLAND COINAGE BILL DEATH THEIR FATE

Meeting of Executive Committee of If It Comes to a Vote it Will Pass the

Suggestions of a Compromise to Avoid a Fight in the Democratic

quarter that if the Bland coinage bill come to a vote it will pass the House. Mr. Bland himself is confident of this, and the opponents to the proposition are alarmed. Yet with proper management the opposition ought to be able to win the fight. Mr. Bland has not the hearty support of all the silver men, and even of all the radical silver men, in his effort to bring the matter before the House at this time. Those men who have a record as silver advocates will Bland. They have, however, been making an earnest effort to reach some sort of a and will finally accomplish nothing, be- same military protection. cause Mr. Cleveland will veto it if it passes in its present form.

A Compromise Suggestion. It is suggested, therefore, and it is understood that the suggestion has the approval of Mr. Carlisle, that the first section of the bill be passed as a separate proposition, making the coinage of the seigniorage as rapidly as possible compulsory, and leaving it discretionary with the Secretary to anticipate all or any part of the coinage by the issue of certificates to Bland by some of the strongest silver men in the House that the other sections, or the part which provides for the coinage of all the bullion and the retirement of the coin certificates, should be considered as a separate measure.

Ground of Objection.

The strong objections of the administra tion to the bill grows out of this provision the import of which is that the coin certificates shall be redeemed in silver, whereas now it is discretionary with the Secretary to redeem in either silver or gold, and all such certificates are actually redeemed in gold when presented. The eastern demo-crats are determined to fight the whole bill

TO COMPEL ATTENDANCE.

The Sergeant-at-Arms Called on to Arrest Members if Necessary.

For the second time this session the sergeant-at-arms of the House has been called upon to arrest members and enforce their attendance upon the sessions of the afternoon provided for this in order to se cure a quorum to proceed with the consideration of the silver bill. The sergeant-atarms last night sent twenty-six warrant telegrams to absent members notifying them that a warrant had been issued for their arrest and asking if they would accept the telegram as service. This was done in order to avoid the necessity of sending special messengers for them. The replies have been favorable and nearly all of the absentees are now on the way to Weshing. bsentees are now on the way ton. The members in the city who were present yesterday were also notifie of the order and their presence required for

FIRING ON THE AQUIDABAN.

Capt. Picking's Official Report of the Incident.

In his official report to the Navy Depar ment of the operations at Rio Capt. H. F. Picking, under date of January 12, says among other things:

"At 5 a.m. the Aquidaban was sighted coming in, not flying the admiral's flag. She was fired at by all the forts, and stood toward and anchored near the Tamandare, toward and anchored near the Tamandare, returning the fire, but only occasionally, with her large guns, It was a remarkable sight to see this vessel coming in before all the forts and batteries and seemingly without any injury at all. I hear from a good source that she was struck twice, but without material injury. Two men were slightly wounded—sufficiently so to were slightly wounded-sufficiently so require their being sent to the hospital."

As near as can be counted the shots fired at the Aquidaban aggregated 100, in return to which the Aquidaban fired 25 require their being sent to the he

THIS COUNTRY THE MARKET

For the Agricultural Products of British Honduras, It is Asserted.

The bureau of the American republics made announcement recently that the peo-ple of British Honduras had petitioned the home government for the adoption of the United States gold dollar as a standard of was quickly obtained, and Commonwealth's value in the substitution of gold for sliver currency which has been arranged for. Ar article in a recent number of the Colonial Guardian of Belize gives the reasons for this action. "United States currency," says the Guardian, quoting an address of the peothe Guardian, quoting an address of the peo-ple's committee, "is the natural currency for this colony and that best suited to our local position and trade requirements. The governor of British Honduras," adds the Guardian, "has frequently declared that this colony has in the future to trust chiefly to its agricultural products, and, as our mar-ket for these products is solely and ex-clusively with the United States, its currency is best adapted to the encouragement of these industries and to the future development of the colony.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

Three Customs Officials and Several

Postmasters Named. The President today sent the following nominations to the Senate: Postmasters-J. B. Nichols, Joneaboro, Ark.; Berzelius . Strother, Abilene, Kan.; Miles W. Blain, Osage City, Kan.; Harrison C. Rollins. Yates Center, Kan.; Granville L. Hudkins. Cawker City, Kan.; John M. Barnes, Lyndon, Kan.; Wm. A. Eaton, Kingman, Kan.; Ella M. Lawrenson, Junction City, Kan.; S. A. D. Cox, Humboldt, Kan.; Wm. Walker, jr., Goodland, Kan.; Frank W. Frye, Parsons, Kan.; Sarah M. Arnold, Nickerson Kan.; Joseph E. Clauch, Somerset, Ky.; Charles E. Cook, Uxbridge, Mass.; Henry S. Lyons, North Adams, Mass.; Henry S. Lyons, North Adams, Mass.; John G. Parkhurst, Coldwater, Mich.; John H. Harley, Lincoln, Neb.; A. W. Pratt, Aberdeen, S. D.; John Stolte, Chamberlain, S. D.; A. W. Buchanan, Bryan, Tex.
Treasury—Almarin T. Hale of Connectito be collector of customs, district of London, Conn.; John C. Fisher of California, to be collector of customs, district of San Diego, Cal.; Wm. G. Sweeney of Iowa, to be surveyor of customs, port

Going to Old Point.

under the provision of said act of July 14, 1890: Provided, That hereafter no treasury A party of treasury officials expect to lisle. The trip is for rest and recreation and the present expectation is that those going will be absent three or four days.

and Robinson.

ONLY ONE VERDICT ACCEPTABLE

Very little doubt is entertained in any Any Other Will Be Disregarded by Lynchers.

COURT GUARDED BY MILITIA

MANASSAS, Va., Feb. 8.-The unusual spectacle was presented in the county probably be compelled to vote with Mr. court of Prince William county at this place this morning of two miserable wretches being tried for their lives under the compromise proposition which will not virtual protection of an armed company cause a fight in the party. A number of of the state militia. More than that, the Mr. Bland's associates are urging upon him prisoners were brought here from Alexthat this bill will cause trouble in the party, andria on the morning train under the

> The spectacle was one not at all pleasing to the citizens of the county, judging from expressions heard here last night and today, yet expressions were not infrequently heard which confirmed the wisdom of Cov. O'Ferrall in directing the Alexandria Light Infantry to escort the prisoners from the Alexandria jail, where they were taken for safe keeping, we this place for trial this

morning. It was believed here yesterday that the prisoners, two young colored men, Jim Robir.son and Ben White, would be brought meet current expenses of the government. here last evening, and when the train This could be accomplished by taking the reached here at 6:10 o'clock a great crowd first section separately and changing the words "shall issue at once," to "may issue at once," leaving the coinage still compulsory. It has been further suggested to Mr. pointment of the crowd was very marked. It soon became known that the prisoners would not be brought up until this morning, and that they would be brought up under a strong military escort, Sheriff Leachman having requested such an escort of the governor because of his belief that the men would be lynched unless they were so protected.

All night long the action of the sheriff was discussed about town, and it was subsequently generally determined that so far as the people of the immediate vicinity were concerned no attempt at violence would be attempted should the verdict of the jury inby every means in their power, and it is flict the death penalty. But it was inti-regarded as doubtful whether or not a quorum can be secured today.

So plainly evident that any other verdict mated that the guilt of the prisoners was Stauffer of "The Engineering News," who so plainly evident that any other verdict would be followed by violence, and no doubt was left as to an intention to see that the prisoners were hung, either at public expense or otherwise.

Arrival of the Prisoners.

During the early hours of the morning many strangers came into town from the surrounding country and when the train atol or coral reef. It is about nine miles from Alexandria reached hore at 9.25 a long and four miles wide. The edge of that year:

Nothing ought to be put at that corner. Nothing ought to be put at that place tending to obstruct travel, or to lessen the beauty of the treasury building. There is much more traffic on the streets than that of the railway company. We greater crowd of men than that of last evening gathered about the cars. The train was a long one, and in the last car were sixty-five men of the Alexandria Light Infantry, under command of Capt. George A. Mushbach, and sheriff J. P. Leachman of this county with the two prisoners securely handcuffed together. The crowd about the car numbered two or three hundred, but not the slightest attempt at vio-lence was made, the throng pleasantly

guying the soldiers.

The latter took it all with good grace, but they could afford to do so, for Capt. Mushbach grimly informed The Star representative that each man carried a rifle loaded with ball and in their cartridge boxes were twenty rounds of ammunition. Cant. Mushbach also explained that he had Capt. Mushbach also explained that he had received instructions from the governor to fully protect the prisoners and the gover-nor's instructions would be obeyed at all

The car carrying the militia was cut loose from the train, and then the soldiers, with bayonets fixed, filed out and formed company front. A moment later the two prisoners, trembling with fear, were led out by Sheriff Leachman. They were re-ceived by the crowd in perfect silence, the throng merely pressing forward out of cu-

riosity.

The line of march for the jall was at once formed, and, followed by an ever-increasing crowd of men and boys, the men were nurried to the jail adjoining the court house at about a quarter of a mile distant. The march to the jail was without incident and the men were seen locked up within it. Then the crowd adjourned to the chouse to witness the trial of the men.

Beginning the Trial.

The trial was begun at once before Judge Wm. E. Lipscomb, Jim Robinson first being tried. The trembling wretch sat beside his counsel, assigned by the court, Messrs. R. E. Thornton and A. W. Sinclair, while sixteen men of the Alexandria Light Infantry, with loaded guns, stood between him and a great crowd of angry and determined men, which filled the court room back of the rail facing the judge. A jury Attorney J. B. Thornton in making the opening address to the jury stated that the men were charged with criminally assaulting two white women, the Widow Herlin and Mrs. Elliott, at their home, about two miles south of Manassas, on the night of the 13th of last month. The women had come to this county from Fauquier a few weeks previous to being assaulted, Mrs. Elliott being a very attractive young woman of about twenty, Mrs. Hefflin being

about forty-five years of age.

The assailants of the women are each about twenty years of age and were born in this vicinity. Ben White was often taken for a white man, so light-colored is he. He had been a faithful walter at the Cancon Hotel here and bore a good repu-tation, having a wife and child. Jim B. Robinson lived with his mother here, is unmarried and bears anything but a good

About midnight of the 13th of last month the two men called at the house of the assaulted women, the male members of the

family being absent, and knocked for ad-

mission. The women inquired who they were and what was wanted.

Robinson replied that they wished to enter, and said to the frightened women that he would break the door in unless they opened it. The women at length opened the door, and White entered first. He told the women to put out the lamp they had lighted. The women had never seen White before, and supposed he was bent on rob-bery. They told him they had nothing, when Robinson came in, and, with an oath, he said to the women: "You know what we

their purpose, and as soon as they had gone the terrified women ran half-clad to the house of a neighbor and told their story. Not knowing White they explained they had been assaulted by Jim Robinson who had worked for them, and a white man unknown to them. No arrests were made until last Wednesday, when the women having recognized Ben White in-

The young devils left after accomplishing

either escape or be lynched. Monday they were indicted and their trial set for today. The Prisoner's Defense.

Counsel for Robinson in their opening address to the jury stated that they would Virginians Enraged Against White endeavor to show that the prisoners went to the house through a previous arrangement with the women and remained with

them with their consent. These remarks of the defendant's counse were heard with undisguised murmurs of impatience and angry disapproval by the throng of spectators, and the murmurs plainly indicated the feeling of the crowd, showing that only the presence of the militiamen restrained them from a more violent demonstration.

The Encroachments of Railroads

Mrs. Hefflin's Story. Mrs. Elizabeth Hefflin was the first witness called and she told the story of the assault on her and her sister-in-law, Mrs. Elliott, explaining that both of them re-sisted the men to the utmost and denied that either she or Mrs. Elliott ever gave Robinson or White the slightest encourage-

White, Mrs. Hefflin said, drew a pistol on them and threatened to shoot them unless they submitted.

Mrs. Elliott corroborated her sister-in-law in every material particular.

The searching cross-examination of de-fendant's counsel failed to shake their testimony. The men pretended that they were New York burglars, and after ac-complishing their purpose left the house hurriedly, stating that they had to be in New York at the earliest moment possible. Corroborative Testimony. Mr. Mayhew, the nearest neighbor of the women, stated that they reached his house about 1:30 the next morning, when they

told the story of the assault. The town sergeant and other officers testifled as to the reputation of Robinson as a vigorous athlete and said that he at first denied knowing anything of the affair, but wently admitted that he was present. This closed the evidence for the state and a recess was taken at 12:45 for an hour.

During the recess the crowd gathered about the jail, watching the inilitia and discussing the situation. The jail was carefully guarded and no one admitted to it except the officials and those passed in by the sheriff.

It is stated that the trial of both would It is stated that the trial of both would corclude today, even if the court had to hold a night session. No doubt was expressed as to both prisoners being found guilty and death decreed as their punishment. No trouble is apprehended here, but it was said that an attempt to take the prisoners on their way back to Alexandria.

was more than likely.

The militia will remain until after the conclusion of both trials and will then escort the men back to Alexandria, where it is the intention to return them for safe

THE RONCADOR REEF.

Combination of Dangers Threaten

Ships That Approach It. NEW YORK, Feb. 8.-Mr. D. McNeely was on board the Aguan with ex-Senator Warrer Miller and the party which, in 1891, left New York on a tour of inspection of the Nicaragua canal, gave the Associated Press the following description of Roncador reef, on which the Aguan was wrecked on

Roncador reef is simply a range of jagged coral rock, with a lagoon of shoal water inside. Outside it pitches down very suddenly, and there is water fully 8,000 feet deep within a mile of the

turtles, and it is from these reefs that we get our turtle shells. At the extreme western end of the coral reef is a little coral island about 800 feet long and 600 wide. The early vegetation on this reef is a sparce amount of turtle grass, and the only life to be found are myriads of "booby birds" and "frigate" birds, which go there to hear these trees. to hatch their young.
"What makes this reef very

for vessels is the fact that the northwest trade winds blow in its direction, in addition to this there is also a very heavy and powerful current running right around the island toward the west end of it. These two combined with the powerful suction drag an unwary ship toward the coral reef

WHEELING'S AMBITION.

"Sports" of That City After the Corbett-Jackson Fight.

WHEELING, W. Va., Feb. 8.-Pittsburg and Wheeling parties are determined to secure the Corbett-Jackson fight, if possible, for this city, and a movement is taking a business-like shape. No definite steps will be taken until those interested are assured that no such business is possible as that which preceded the Corbett-Mitchell bout at Jacksonville. To this end the best criminal lawyers have been requested to give an opinion as to the legality of a glove contest in West Virginia. If the matter is gone into it will be by well-known business men. There is plenty of money in sight for the venture, and a beautiful site for an am-phitheater is at the disposal of the pro-

WOULD FILL COLUMNS

The Story of the Sufferings and Wan dering of Marion Kelsey. COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa., Feb. 8.-Marion Kelsey, a prosperous farmer near this city, wandered away from home about a

month ago while suffering from temporary aberration of mind. Telegrams were sent all over the country, but without success. He returned last even-ing in a sad plight and relates a pitiable tale of his wanderings. He has been over a great portion of the west, sometimes for days without anything to eat. He footed

days without anything to eat. He footed it most of the way in his wanderings. When he came to his senses he found himself at Fort Worth, Tex.

He walked and "beat" his way on trains back home. It is a strange case, as the man is well-to-do, had no trouble in his family, and his disappearance from here caused a sensation. The story of his suffer. caused a sensation. The story of his suffer-ings and privations would fill columns.

DR. PYNCHON'S AIRSHIP. It Would Cost \$1,000 to Cross the

Ocean.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.-Dr. Edwin Pynchon last night told the Western Society of Engineers about the airship which he proposes to build, which will be propelled by the explosion of dynamite cartridges and upheld by the system of aerial planes. The

cartridge will be discharged under a plate, and the elasticity of the air will act in pushing forward the ship. The principle is the same as that of the explosion of dyna-mite on fixed bodies. The doctor asserted that it would cost \$1.20 a minute to move his ship, and, at the rate of 200 miles an hour, it would make the expense of a passage over the ocean about \$1,000, and the vessel would carry twenty-five passengers, thus providing cheaper transportation than that of the steamers.

PLEASED WITH THE KAISER.

Comment at St. Petersburg on His Recent Remarks.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 8.-The Novoji Vremya and other newspapers comment upon Emperor William's speech at the recent parliamentary banquet at Berlin and appear to be greatly pleased with it. The

laws in conflict herewith are companying the party, but abandoned the taken to Alexandria for safe keeping, the to pursue the task of developing its prosinger. Senator White of California said that

A TRANSFER STATION

Causes Quite a Lively Debate in the Senate.

MR. HALE'S RESOLUTION OF INQUIRY

Commented on by Several.

COMMISSIONERS DEFENDED

The Senate stirred itself into quite a rage oday over the new transfer shelter station that is being erected by the Washington and Georgetown Railway Company at the junction of Pennsylvania avenue, 15th street and New York avenue. Senator Hale started the ball rolling by introducing the

following resolution: "Resolved, That the Commis District of Columbia are hereby directed to inform the Senate by what authority the shed now being built on the sidewalk near the intersection of 15th street and Pennsylvania avenue northwest, is being constructed, the same being an obstacle to travel and presenting an unsightly appear-

ance to the public." Mr. Hale's Explanation. Mr. Hale, explaining the object of his resolution, said: "It is rather a hopeless task to attempt to save any feature of Washington or the District from the encroachments of street railway companies. These companies are always active in their

efforts to get something that does not be

"When we adjourn and go home and trust that things will remain as we left them here we usually come back in the autumn to find that these railroads have put forth their hands and feet and grasped the streets and avenues of the city. Even while we sleep they are work, growing like gourds and mushrooms. I do not expect to accomplish much by this resolution, but I hope to call attention to the spirit of law-lessness on the part of some of the corporations of the District. My attention was called to this matter this morning while walking to the Capitol.

"Here is a busy thoroughfare and one of the most beautiful corners of the city being ruined by this encroachment. Years ago we tried to prevent roads from laying tracks at this place, but without success. They have made it the most dangerout part of the city. The cable cars now tear up the hill and swing around the corner at a terrific rate of speed, endangering all who venture from the sidewalks.

An Ugiy Shed.

An Ugly Shed. "This morning I found on this public cor ner an ugly shed with a roof the color of red mud. I asked the meaning and some one told me that the railway company wanted a transfer station on that corner.

structure for the convenience of a rai company. I want to find out.

I want to ask the Commissioners if have given permission to further bloc a thoroughfare, and to tell us by authority they have done this.

Senator Daniel said: 'I thoroughly with the remarks of the Senator Maine. I have this very morning are inappropriate public nuisance than hideous structure now being erected.

As to Hancock Circle. Senator Voorhees said: "I would like to offer an amendment taking in another lawless proceeding on the part of the street railway companies of this city. Some years ago in extending New Hampshire avenue circle was laid out at the intersection of 16th street to be improved later. It was called Hancock Circle with the view of erecting thereon an equestrian statue of Gen. Hancock. Today the Chevy Chase Railway Company have put tracks through that circle and have cut it apart just ar

you would cut a ple, utterly destroying its beauty and utility.
"I should like to know by what authority these tracks have been laid across the circle." Ignoring the Law.

Mr. Hale suggested that the two subjects

should be separated, and Mr. Voorhees agreed to this, saying: "We are running along here without reference to law, so far as the street railroads of this city are con-The F street road has been ignoring law ever since the first of July and has

shown any disposition to comply with the statutes requiring them to change their motive power. These roads are not content with the privileges granted them, but they is no authority for these encroacht and I am tired of this spirit of lawless Senator Sherman said that he agree

Schator Sherman said that he agreed that if the shed were erected without the authority of Congress some action ought to be taken, but he understood that the shed was needed for the convenience of the public and probably some one in authority had given permission for its erection. Depends on How You Look at It. "Whether this is an outrage or not," sugrested Senator Platt, "depends largely upon who looks at it. I have been in the habit of taking the car at that particular place and have suffered from having to stand is the rain or snow and have hoped that some thing would be done to relieve passengers.

I have felt very grateful to the Commissioners and the railroad company for causing this convenience to be erected. Probably my aesthetic notions are not quite up to those of the Senator from Maine, but I would suggest that if it is mere matter of paint, it would be easy to remedy the fault by changing the color, say to a delicate pink. It is known to be

a fashion in Congress to criticis companies. Some years ago we criticised them until Some years ago we criticised them until we worked ourselves up to the point of passing the law which resulted in the cable system being adopted. For myself I prefer the old-fashioned horse railroad to the cable. We heard for several years that we could not have overhead trolleys, as they would kill so many people. We adopted the cable system instead and have been killing twice as many ever since.

It seems to me that, in addition to their high speed, the company put into its gongs

high speed, the company put into its gongs a peculiar kind of metal, so that they make noise enough to frighten a man until he cannot get off of the track when it rings. We had better go a little slow about these things, and I object to the present consideration of the resolution.

Will Watch These Corporations. "There is nothing pressing about this resolution," said Senator Hale, "I notice that whenever anyone calls attention to infractions of the law by the railroad companies in this city there is someone very

eager to show that they are far better than

A party of treasury officials expect to leave Washington Saturday evening next for Old Point Comfort, Va. The officials include Secretary Carlisle, Assistant Secretary Hamlin and Chief Clerk Logan Carlisle. The trip is for rest and recreation and the present expectation is that those going will be absent three or four days. Secretary Gresham at first contemplated accompanying the party, but abandoned the officers.

White confessed to having participated in the crime, explaining that he had been led into it by Robinson. Robinson, on the claiming that he had been in the crime, explaining that he had been led into it by Robinson. Robinson, on the claiming that it was a case of mistaken identity. The men were committed to jail here for the action of the grand jury the day of their arrest. There they remained until last Saturday night, when they were taken to Alexandria for safe keeping, the